

L 45610-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012768

2  
corresponding rare earth elements with lithium nitrate.  $\text{LiLaO}_2$  in disagreement with the earlier data, crystallized in the rhombic system and had a distorted cubic unit cell. The lattice parameters of  $\text{LiLaO}_2$  were determined. The earlier reported crystal structure of  $\text{LiFeO}_2$  was confirmed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 07 Dec 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

ATD PRESS: 4001

Card 3/2

L 61078-65 ~~EFP(c)/EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/DVI(m)/EWF(b)/EWP(t)~~ IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5018256

UR/0078/65/010/007/1756/1757  
546,33'668

20  
19  
B

AUTHOR: Murav'yeva, I. A.; Kovba, L. M.; Martynenko, L. I.; Spitsyn, V. I.

TITLE: Synthesis of sodium ytterbate

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1756-1757

TOPIC TAGS: sodium ytterbate, ytterbium oxide, sodium oxide

ABSTRACT: The aim of the study was to investigate the reaction between ytterbium oxide and sodium oxide. Mixtures of the oxides in the proportions Y:Na = 1:2 and 1:3 were treated with nitric acid, the nitrate solutions were dried, and the residue was carefully heated in air until all the nitrogen oxides were driven off, then heated in a furnace for 6 hr. at 850C. When the calcined samples were studied by x-ray phase analysis, the powder patterns revealed new lines which indicated that a reaction had taken place. It was found that the compound belongs to a hexagonal system, is isostructural with sodium  $\alpha$ -ferrite and sodium indate, and hence, that its composition is NaYbO<sub>2</sub>. The lattice constants for

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NaYbO<sub>2</sub> are  $a = 3.350 \pm 0.01$  A and  $c = 16.53 \pm 0.01$  A. Under the same conditions, no reaction was observed between ytterbium oxide and potassium oxide or rubidium oxide. Compounds were also formed by heating yttrium oxide and lanthanum oxide with sodium oxide. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card

*KC*  
2/2

DLUGACH, I.M.; KURAS, Z.F.; MURAV'YEVA, I.P.; SAMYGINA, Ye.P.;  
SHABAD, L.M., glav. red.; VERMEL', Ye.M., prof., zam. glav.  
red.; KONOPLEV, V.N., zam. glav. red.; ABELEV, G.I., red.  
toma; IRLIN, I.S., red. toma; SAMOYLOV, V.I., red. toma;  
SHABAD, L.M., red.; CONCHAROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Eight International Cancer Research  
Congress in six volumes] Trudy v shesti tomakh. Moskva,  
Medgiz. Vol.3.[Problems in the virology and immunology of  
cancer. Correlations of tumor and body] Voprosy virusolo-  
gii i immunologii raka. Vzaimootnosheniia opukholi i organiz-  
ma. 1963. 518 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. International Cancer Research Congress. 8th, Moscow, 1962.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Shabad).

\*

GENKIN, A.D.; MURAV'YEVA, I.V.

Indite and jalindite, new indium minerals. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.4:  
445-457 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii  
i geokhimii (IGEM) AN SSSR, Moskva.

MURAV'YEVA, K. A.

SHARKOVSKIY, I.A., professor; SADIKOV, I.F., vrach; MURAV'YEVA, K.A.,  
vrach; IL'INA, A.A.; TROITSKAYA, O.A.

Control of ocular trauma in machine shops. Vest. oft. 33 no.3:  
3-5 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(EYE, wounds and injuries,  
\*prev. in machine shop workers)  
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,  
\*eye, prev. in machine shop workers)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE,  
\*eye inj. in machine shop workers)

SHARKOVSKIY, I.A., prof.; KULIKOV, I.A., kand.med.nauk, ZHUKOVA, I.V.,  
vrach; MURAV'YEVA, K.A., vrach

Detection of glaucoma among workers of the Stalingrad Tractor  
Plant and the "Krasnyi Oktiabr'" Metallurgical Plant. (Stalin-  
grad). Vest.oft. no.4:3-4 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.A. Sharkovskiy)  
Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(GLAUCOMA) (VOLGOGRAD--MACHINERY INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

L 62990-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FGC/FCS(k)/EWA(1) WW/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5019743

UR/2531/65/000/172/0157/C164

20  
24  
B+1

AUTHOR: Lazareva, N. A.; Murav'yeva, K. A.

TITLE: Relationship between the height of the boundary layer<sup>55</sup> of the atmosphere and the coefficient of turbulent exchange and aerosynoptic conditions<sup>58</sup>

SOURCE: Leningrad: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 172, 1965. Voprosy atmosferno<sup>55</sup>y diffuzii i zagryazneniya vozdukh<sup>58</sup>a (Problems of atmospheric diffusion and contamination), 157-164

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric boundary layer, turbulent exchange coefficient, cyclone, anticyclone<sup>12, 55</sup>

ABSTRACT: Daily synoptic charts for 1961 and 1962 for 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 hours were used to study the diurnal variation of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of turbulent exchange and to evaluate these characteristics in different parts of cyclones and anticyclones. Cases were selected when newly formed cyclones and anticyclones passed over Leningrad; in these two years there were 348 cases of anticyclone weather and 348 cases of cyclonic weather which were analyzed. The velocity of the geostrophic wind was determined from the synoptic charts; this velocity was broken down into three gradations: 4-9 m/sec, 9-14 m/sec, and over 14 m/sec. During this period, cases

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L 62990-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5019743

with wind velocities of 4-9 m/sec predominated in anticyclones and only in winter and autumn was there an increase in the other gradations. In cyclones, the wind velocities were most commonly in the range 9-14 m/sec. Table 3 in the original gives detailed data on the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of turbulent exchange for different gradations of the geostrophic wind and the vertical temperature gradient for different seasons of the year. The maximum values of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of turbulent exchange are observed in cyclones throughout the year. Table 6 in the original gives the mean values of the coefficient of turbulent exchange, height of the boundary layer and vertical temperature gradient in cyclones and anticyclones; Table 7 gives the mean annual values of the height of the boundary layer and the coefficient of vertical exchange in different quadrants of cyclones and anticyclones. Maximum turbulence and maximum heights of the boundary layer are observed in the eastern and northern quadrants of an anticyclone and the minimum values in its western and southern quadrants. Turbulent exchange and the height of the boundary layer are minimal in the leading parts of cyclones in both the warm and cold seasons. In general, throughout the year, maximum turbulence and maximum height of the boundary layer are observed in cyclones. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory) 55.

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L 62990-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5019743

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

*Lab*  
Card 3/3

MALYSHEVSKIY, V.A., inzh.; MURAV'YEVA, K.K.

Structure and properties of cobalt stellites. Trudy LMZ no.9:  
100-106 '62. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Cobalt alloys--Metallography) (Stellite--Testing)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.

3

~~V Derivatives of diaminocarboxylic acids. T. V. Gortina-  
 shava, K. M. Murav'eva, and M. S. Shadrina. *Soviet  
 Medicinal Chemistry*, Pharm. Research, 1963, 10, 1163  
 (c.w.). *Zhiv. Obshch. Khim.* 35, 2313-17 (1959). - brief  
 heating of 25 g. pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid with dry MeOH  
 and 5 ml. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gave on cooling, neutralization, and extra.  
 with hot EtOAc 70% Me ester (I), m. 82°. Similarly was  
 prepd. 70% Et 3-pyridazone-6-carboxylate, m. 123-5° which  
 with N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O in EtOH readily gave the corresponding  
 hydrazide, does not m. 330°. Hydrogenation of 4-methyl-  
 2,4-dichloropyrimidine in aq. KOH over Raney Ni at 80  
 atm. gave 40% 4-methylpyrimidine in the aq. soln. which ox-  
 idized with KMnO<sub>4</sub> to 64% pyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid, m.  
 238-49°. This treated with SOCl<sub>2</sub> followed by EtOH, gave  
 84.6% Et ester, b.p. 155-60°, m. 37-9°, readily converted to  
 the hydrazide, m. 147-7.5°. I refluxed briefly with MeOH-  
 (CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> gave 33% pyrazinylaminobutane, m. 208-7°  
 (from 50% AcOH). The hydrazides heated briefly with  
 the given aldehydes gave the corresponding hydrazones:  
 (ylid and m.p. shown): I hydrazide: 1,5-HO(MeO)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-  
 CHO (II), 86.5%, 241-2°; p-HOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHO (III), 97%,  
 293-1°, and 2,3,4-tri-O-Me-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHO, 76%, 217-18°;  
 3-Pyridazone-6-carboxylic hydrazide: III, 80%, infusible;  
 p-AcNH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHO, 77.5%, 336°. II, 80.6%, 293-8°; p-  
 Me<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CHO (IV), 84%, 285°. Pyrimidine-4-carboxylic  
 acid hydrazide: II, —, 252-3°; III, —, 235-6°; IV, —,  
 283-9°. I with AcNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> gave 38% C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>,  
 m. 187-8°, while o-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> with 2-pyrazinocarbonyl  
 chloride (V) gave C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, m. 190-200° (Ac deriv., m.  
 105-7°). V with m-O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> gave 78% C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, m.  
 176-7°, while p-AcNH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> gave 88% C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, m.  
 229-30°. The amides and hydrazones listed above show  
 no antibacterial action except for a slight activity against  
 tubercle bacilli. G. M. Kosolapoff~~

MURAV'YEVA, K. M.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61507

Author: Murav'yeva, K. M., Sycheva, T. P.Institution: ~~None~~ *A-U Sci Res Chemical-Pharmaceutical Inst. im Ordzhonikidze*

Title: Syntheses in the Series of Aromatic Derivatives of Thiourea

Original

Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 3, 898-903

Abstract: By interaction of  $RCONCS$  and  $R'NH_2$  have been synthesized a number of substances of type  $RCONHCSNHR'$  (I) to test their anti-tubercular activity in comparison with  $(p = C_2H_5OC_6H_4NH)_2CS$  (II). To solution of 5.9 g p-phenetidine (III) in 25 ml  $C_6H_6$  added in 20 minutes solution of 7 g  $C_6H_5CONCO$  in 25 ml  $C_6H_6$  and separate I ( $R = C_6H_5$ ,  $R' = C_6H_4OC_2H_5-p$ ), yield 89% MP 147-148° (from alcohol). Analogously prepared were the following I (listing R, R', duration of heating in minutes, yield in %, MP in °C): p- $NO_2C_6H_4$ , p- $C_2H_5OC_6H_4$ , 90, 88.7, 167-168.5; p- $(CH_3)_2NC_6H_4$ , p- $C_2H_5OC_6H_4$ , 120, 80, 181-182 (from  $CH_3COOH$  and from alcohol); p- $HO_2C_6H_4$ , p- $CH_3C_6H_4$ , 60, 90,

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MURAV'YEVA, K. M.

*Handwritten:* 2  
Synthesis in the series of aromatic derivatives of thiazole  
K. M. Murav'eva and T. P. Sycheva. *J. Gen. Chem.*  
U.S.S.R. 26, 1021-5(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* —  
50, 14597f. B. M. R.  
*Handwritten:* 011

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Murav'yeva, K. M., Shchukina, M. N. SOV/20-126-6-36/67

TITLE:

Synthesis and Regroupings in the Series of Thiazoline Imine  
(Sintez i peregruppirovki v ryadu tiazolinimina)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1274 - 1277  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the condensation of thiourea or of its substituents with  $\alpha$ -halogen carbonyl compounds derivatives of the 2-amino-thiazole or thiazoline imine are formed. In the present paper the authors investigated the condensation of the  $\alpha$ -halogen ketones with symmetric diaryl and aryl-acyl urea as well as the regroupings of the cyclic compounds obtained. It was found that the reaction course depends on the presence of the hydrogen ions in the reaction medium. If the forming halogen hydrogen is linked by triethylamine, 4-oxy-thiazolidine derivatives are formed. In aqueous or alcoholic HCl solution they cleave-off water. The intermediate compounds are unstable especially if they were produced from diaryl thiourea (Table 1, I a). In the condensation of the symmetric ditolyl and diphenetidyl-thiourea with acetone chloride the authors directly obtained 2-tolyl-imino-3-tolyl-4-methyl-thiazoline (II) and 2-p-ethoxy-phenyl-

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Synthesis and Regroupings in the Series of Thiazoline Imine SOV/20-126-6-36/67

-imino-3-p-ethoxy-phenyl-4-methyl-thiazoline (III) without intermediate compounds. Intermediate products in the condensation of the  $\alpha$ -halogen ketones with N-aryl-N'-acyl-thiourea show a stronger stability. They cleave-off water in the action of HCl in the cold, and pass over into the corresponding thiazoline compounds, which in most cases strongly differ by their melting temperature (IV-IX). The acyl-imino-thiazolines (IV, V, VI) produced by the authors are saponified with HCl by a short heating into 2-imino-3-phenyl-4-methyl-thiazoline (Ref 5). By boiling this imine (or IV, V, VI) for several hours with HCl a regrouping and a formation of 2-phenyl-amino-4-methyl-thiazole (Ref 6) take place. The compound VII was saponified to a 2-imino-3,4-diphenyl-thiazoline (Ref 5). After a long boiling with HCl this imine showed a regrouping and yielded 2-phenyl-amino-4-phenyl-thiazole (Refs 5,7). In the heating of  $\omega$ -bromo acetophenone and phenyl acetyl thiourea in an absolute alcoholic solution, 2-acetyl-imino-3,4-diphenyl-thiazoline-4 was produced (VIII). This compound is saponified into 2-imino-3,4-diphenyl-thiazoline-4. However,  $\omega$ -bromo acetophenone as well as phenyl acetyl thiourea form the oxy compound IVa. Thus in the reaction course

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Synthesis and Regroupings in the Series of Thiazoline Imine SOV/20-126-6-36/67

benzoyl as if from the methylene group migrates to the nitrogen of the thiourea, while acetyl migrates from this nitrogen atom to the methylene group. The compounds IX, X and XI are saponified to 2-imino-3-phenyl-4,5,6,7-tetra-hydro-benzthiazoline (XII) in heating with 20% HCl. This substance is transformed into 2-phenyl-amino-4,5,6,7-tetra-hydro-benzthiazole (Ref 8) by boiling during several days with 20% HCl. The authors explain the above transformations by the following: The thiourea substituents enter in their isoform the reaction with  $\alpha$ -halogen ketones by forming  $S$ - $\beta$ -keto-substituents of the isothiureas. They are still subject to further transformations. The carbonyl oxygen captures a proton from the aminophenyl residue which brings about a formation of an N-C-bond. 4-oxy-thiazolidine compounds are formed which readily cleave-off water. The regrouping of the 2-imino-3,4-substituents of thiazoline in boiling with HCl may be explained by the addition of a proton to the nitrogen of the ring, by the rupture of the 3,4-bond and by the resulting polarization of the molecule. The cycle is then closed at the nitrogen of the imino group and 2-phenyl-amino-4-substituted thiazoles are formed. The reactions investigated show that

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Synthesis and Regroupings in the Series of Thiazoline SOV/20-126-6-36/67  
Imine

the condensation of the  $\alpha$ -halogen ketones with N-phenyl-N'-  
-acyl-thiourea passes over the stage of the 4-oxy-thiazolidine  
derivatives. These compounds are, similar to the 2-imino-thia-  
zolines-4, very unstable and have the tendency towards regroup-  
ings which bring about the rupture of the heterocycle. There  
are 1 table and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemo-  
-pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

PRESENTED: February 24, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

Card 4/4

MURAV'YEVA, K. M., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Synthesis and regrouping in a number of thiazolin- and 4-oxythiazolidinimines." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology im M. V. Lomonosov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 30-60, 136)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis and rearrangements in the thiazoline imine series.  
Part 1: Condensation of chloroacetone and -chlorocyclo-  
hexanone with sym. diaryl- and arylacylthioureas. Zhur.ob.  
khim. 30 no.7:2327-2334 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut imeni S.Ordshonikidze.  
(Acetone) (Cyclohexanone) (Urea)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.H.

Synthesis and rearrangements in the thiazoline imine series.  
Part 2: Condensation of  $\omega$ -bromoacetophenone with N-phenyl-N'-  
acylthioureas. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2334-2340 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut imeni S.Ordshonikidse.  
(Urea) (Acetophenone)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis and rearrangements in the thiazoline imine series.  
Part 3: Rearrangement of 2-imino-3-phenyl-4-thiazolines into  
2-phenylaminothiasoles. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2340-2343  
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevtiche-  
skiy institut imeni S.Ordshonikidze.  
(Thiazoline) (Thiasole)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis and rearrangements in the thiazoline imine series.

Part 4: Effect of acetylating agents on 2-acylimino-4-hydroxythiazolidines. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2344-2348  
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordshonikidze.  
(Thiazolidine)

MURAV'YEVA, K.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Laboratory method of producing 1,2-ethanedisulfinic acid.  
Med. prom. 17 no.6:40-41 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzonikidze.

USENKO, V.A.; MURAV'YEVA, K.N.

Prospects for the expansion of rayon fiber production and trends  
in its utilization. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.6:  
15-22 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.  
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Rayon)

USENKO, V.A.; MURAV'YEVA, K.N.

Effect of twist on the physicochemical properties of  
acetate fibers. *Izv.vys.uceb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom.* no.1:  
32-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.  
(Rayon)

MURAV'YEVA, K.H.

Processing flat acetate filament during weaving. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
tekh.tekst.prom. no.2:68-74 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.  
(Rayon)

NOVIKOV, A.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Primali uchastiye: KULYAVTSEVA,  
G.P.; PODOBEDOV, S.M.; MIRAV'YEVA, L.A.

Determining the basic parameters of the structure of hollow  
cops. Nauch.issl.trudy TSNIILV 12:71-103 '59. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Yarn) (Winding machines)

I 3600-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021047

UR/0057/65/035/009/1662/1665

621.521

AUTHOR: Karpov, V. I.; Lavina, L. Ye.; Murav'yeva L. D.

TITLE: Some results of a mass spectrometric investigation of the operating mechanism of a halide leak detector

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1662-1665

TOPIC TAGS: surface ionization, platinum, alkali metal, halide, vacuum technique, ceramic material

ABSTRACT: The authors are interested in the operation of halide leak detectors of the type that were originally intended for testing freon refrigerators and are based in the increased emission of ions by certain metals in the presence of halides, discovered in 1944 by Rice (U.S.A. Patent No. 2550498). A 2 x 20 mm slot was cut in the 7 mm diameter platinum cylindrical collector of a leak detector so that the collected ions could be analyzed with a mass spectrometer. The emitter was a helix of 0.2 mm diameter platinum wire wound on a 5 mm diameter ceramic tube mounted within and coaxial with the collector. Air (to which halides could be added) was kept flowing through this device at a constant rate and at a pressure of (1.5-2) x 10<sup>-5</sup> mm Hg. It was found that the ion current was due almost entirely to alkali

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L 3600-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024047

metal ions, both in the presence and absence of halides. When halides (freon,  $\text{CCl}_4$ , or  $\text{Cl}_2$ ) were added to the air stream, the currents of the different alkali metal ions increased by approximately the same factor. The ion emissions of the ceramic tube and the platinum wire were examined separately. The ceramic tube was heated from within by a tungsten filament; the platinum wire was supported without the ceramic tube in a manner that is not adequately described. It was found that both the ceramic tube and the platinum wire emit alkali metal ions; the emission from the ceramic tube was weak and was not halide sensitive. The emission from the reassembled emitter was much greater than the sum of the emissions from the two separate components. It is concluded that alkali metal atoms are evaporated from the ceramic tube and are ionized on the platinum surface, and that it is the surface ionization that is halide sensitive. The leak detector emitters become depleted after prolonged use. It was found that a depleted emitter can be restored by boiling the ceramic tube in aqueous  $\text{NaOH}$  solution and heating the reassembled emitter in air for several hours. The results obtained in activating emitters are in good agreement with data of Udo Henning (Wiss. Zs. Martin-Luther Univ., Halle-Wittenburg, Math. naturwiss. Reihe, 10, No.5, 931-940, 1961) and Wienecke and Ruckwits (Nachrichtentechnik, 8, No.5, 209, 1958). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/3

E 3600-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021047

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 123ep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: *NP, OP*

NO REF SCV: 008

OTHER: 005

*mde*  
Card 3/3

MURAV'YEVA, L. I.

157140

USSR/Medicine - Blood Coagulation

1 Feb 53

"Species Specificity of Thrombogenic Components of the Blood," B.A. Kudryashov, L.I. Murav'yeva, P.D. Ulitina, Soil Biol Sci-Res Inst, Moscow State U

DAN USSR, Vol 88, No 4, pp 711-712

The three phases of blood coagulation differ in regard to the degree of species specificity shown in the interaction between thrombogenic components. The strongest species specificity is exhibited in the 1st phase (activation of prothrombokinase with thrombotropin). In the 2d phase (interaction of thrombokinase with prothrombin in the presence of

256T40

Ca ions), species specificity is not clearly pronounced. In the third phase (interaction of thrombin with fibrinogen), species specificity was not observed within the range of species investigated. Presented by Acad A.I. Oparin 25 Nov 52.

MURAV'YEVA, L. I.

USSR/ Medicine - Antibiotics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 42/56

Authors : Brazhnikova, M. G.; Lomakina, N. N.; and Muravyeva, L. I.

Title : Albomycin, its properties and chemical nature

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 827-830, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : Albomycin was derived from cultured liquid of ray fungus (*Actinomyces subtropicus*) and isolated in 1949 by G. F. Gauze. It represents an iron containing cyclic polypeptide, it possesses certain basic characteristics and forms salts when in contact with various acids. Chemically pure albomycin sulfate appears in the form of an amorphous powder of brick-red color, is easily soluble in water, less soluble in methanol and insoluble in other organic solvents. The antibacterial activity of that salt, is described. Tables; graph.

Institution: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Institute for the Search of New Antibiotics

Presented by: Academician V. N. Shaposhnikov, October 8, 1954

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; LOMAKINA, N.N.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Some characteristics of the adsorption and desorption of albomycin on permutit and SDV-3 cation-exchange resin [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:29-32 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS,  
albomycin, adsorption & desorption on permutit &  
cation-exchange resin (Rus))

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; LOMAKINA, N.N.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Production of a highly-active preparation of albomycin. Antibiotiki,  
4 no.2:24-29 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(AMN ~~PIOTICS~~...  
albomycin, prod, of highly active prep, (Rus))

MURAV'YEVA, L. I.

MURAYEVA, L. I., BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G., and KUDINOVA, M. K.  
(USSR)

"Chemical Nature of the Antibiotic Monomycin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Quantitative determination of free amino groups and the molecular weight of the antibiotic monocylin. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:387-401  
My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

MINDLIN, S.Z.; ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Studying the mechansim of recombination in *Actinomyces rimosus*.  
Mikrobiologiya 31 no.3:443-448 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V.Kurchatova AN SSSR.  
(ACTINOMYCES) (BOTANY—VARIATION)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Sequence of amino group substitution in monomycin and its relation  
to the biological action. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:13-17 Ja '64.

(MIRA 18:3)  
1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 50335-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5013242

UR/0219/65/059/005/0075/0079

AUTHOR: Murav'yeva, L. I.

22  
B

TITLE: Mutation variability of E. coli K-12  $\lambda$  under the influence of neutron irradiation from an IRT-1000 reactor

SOURCE: <sup>19</sup>Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 59, no. 5, 1965, 75-79

TOPIC TAGS: Escherichia coli, neutron radiation, IRT-1000 reactor, biological effect, mutation, hystidine, cytomorphology

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation on the biological properties of E. coli K-12  $\lambda$  was studied. A suspension of the bacteria was subjected to neutron irradiation (doses 3000-60,000 rad) in an IRT-1000 reactor. Gamma rays made up about 10% of the dose, and some  $\beta$ -radiation from short-lived isotopes was detected; nevertheless, most of the described changes are due to the predominant influence of neutrons. Cultures were prepared from the irradiated suspensions, and the number of colonies was counted to determine the survival percentage. An LD<sub>50</sub> of 2500-3000 rad was determined. Study of preparations made 1-1 1/2 hr after irradiation.

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L 50335-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013242

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iation showed that neutrons cause a number of changes in cell morphology. Sharp intensification of the polymorphism characteristic of E. coli was noted; there were more coccus-shaped, elongated cells than usual. In addition, at doses of 10,000 and 40,000 rad, curved, swollen cells were observed, which stained irregularly. It was concluded that doses of neutrons change cell morphology appreciably in the first few hr after irradiation; furthermore, the degree of change is proportional to the dose. With 10,000- and 20,000-rad doses of neutron irradiation, the frequency of mutations affecting the synthesis of amino acids was slightly greater than the frequency of spontaneous mutations. It is interesting that an increased dose of 30,000 rad did not further increase the frequency of mutations. Mutants, isolated by a special method, were distinguished chiefly by their inability to synthesize hystidine. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS, NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

ATD PRESS: 4006

Card 2/2

MURAV'YEVA, L.N.

Group specific agglutinable properties of erythrocytes in the process of ontogenesis. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:21-24 '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz serologicheskoy laboratorii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.N. Kosyakov) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(ERYTHROCYTES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (ONTOGENY)

KOSYAKOV, P.N.; MURAV'YEVA, L.N.

Blood group antigens in ontogenesis. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 53  
no.6:52-55 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz serologicheskoy laboratorii Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina  
instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravo-  
okhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'num chlenom  
AMN SSSR V.M.Zhdanovym.  
(BLOOD GROUPS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (ONTOGENY)

89708

9.3150 (1049,1140,1532)

S/139/61/000/001/016/018  
E032/E514

26.2311

AUTHORS: Yelizar'yeva, V. N. and Murav'yeva, L.P.

TITLE: A Study of the Temperature of the Gas in the Negative Glow and the Positive Column of a Glow Discharge

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1961, No.1, pp.166-168

TEXT: The basic elementary process, occurring in a glow discharge and leading to the heating of the gas, are elastic collisions between electrons and gas molecules, during which the electrons communicate some of their kinetic energy to the gas molecules. The energy thus communicated per unit time and unit volume is given by

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{2m_e \times N_e W_e^2}{\sqrt{\pi} \lambda_e}$$

(A. Engel' and M. Shtenbek, Ref.1), where  $m_e$  is the mass of the electron,  $\mu$  is the fraction of energy lost by an electron to a molecule,  $N_e$  is the electron concentration,  $W_e$  is the most probable electron velocity and  $\lambda_e$  is the electron mean free path. It can be

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A Study of the Temperature of .....

S/139/61/000/001/016/018  
E032/E514

shown from this expression that the temperature of the gas in the negative glow should be higher than in the positive column if diffusion is too weak to equalize the temperatures. The present work was designed to verify this point. The discharge was initiated in a water-cooled discharge tube incorporating inspection windows and hollow aluminium electrodes. The tube employed is shown in Fig.1. In this figure 1 and 2 are windows and 3 and 4 the electrodes. The internal diameter of the tube was 0.8 cm and the distance between the electrodes was 13 cm. The tube was d.c. operated and the spectrograms were obtained with a three-prism high-resolution glass spectrograph ИСП-67 (ISP-67). An auto-collimating camera with a focal length  $f$  3000 mm was employed (slit width 0.019 mm, exposure less than 4 to 5 hours). The temperature of the gas was determined from the intensity distribution for the rotational lines of the (0-3)  $\lambda 4059.4 \text{ \AA}$  band of the second positive nitrogen system (V. N. Yelizar'yeva, Ref.5). The pressure range was 0.2 to 0.7 mm Hg at a d.c. discharge current of 0.04 A. Measurements were also taken at 0.5 mm Hg with a discharge current between 0.03 and 0.06 A. The results obtained are

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A Study of the Temperature of ..... S/139/61/000/001/016/018  
E032/E514  
summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

P in mm Hg	T°K	
	Negative glow	Positive column
0.2	480	-
0.3	510	310
0.5	560	350
0.7	590	380

Table 2

I in A	T°K	
	Negative glow	Positive column
0.03	460	280
0.04	-	350
0.05	600	-
Card 3/5 0.06	640	390

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A Study of the Temperature of ..... S/139/61/000/001/016/018  
E032/E514

The fact that the temperature of the gas in the negative glow is higher than in the positive column is explained as follows. In this experiment the average thermal velocity of the nitrogen molecules was approximately  $5 \times 10^4$  cm/sec. Assuming that the distance between the negative glow and the positive column was 1 cm, it is estimated that the equalization of the temperature brought about by diffusion can take place in  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-5}$  sec. On the other hand, the time between electron-molecule collisions giving rise to the heating of the gas is about  $10^{-7}$  sec. It follows that the temperature equalization does not take place. Since the heating of the gas in the negative glow is more intensive than in the positive column, the above temperature difference will normally occur. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 5 references: all Soviet.

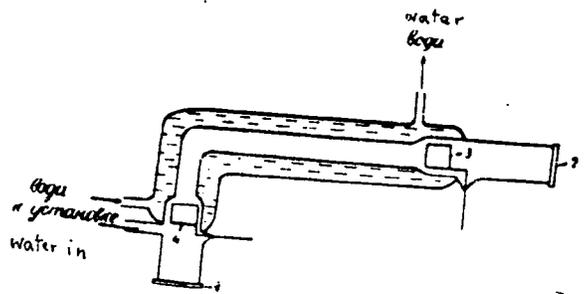
ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva  
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute of the Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1960

Card 4/5

A Study of the Temperature of ..... S/139/61/000/001/016/018  
E032/E514

Fig.1  
Legend  
Water  
water in



«2. oroll. 34 senmogn  
Window electrodes  
Pис. 1.

Card 5/5

MURAV'YEVA, I.P.; BARABANOV, V.F.; RIER, M.M. [deceased]

Studying microadmixture in pyrites from wolframite deposits in  
eastern Transbaikalia. Geokhimiya no.11:1157-1163 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

Leningradskiy ordena Lenina Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni  
A.A.Zhdanova.

KUKHAR'YAN, A.A.; MURAV'YEVA, L.P.

Geochemistry of scandium in the alkali gabbroids of Karelia.  
Min. i geokhim. no.1:181-191 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

LUNDINA, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prizimali uchastiye: LOSHLYAK, L.L.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOLAYEVA, A.I., mladskiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; SAFRONOVA, Z.A., mladskiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RAIKRMAN,  
B.R., inzh.; METLITSKAYA, S.S.; SHISHKONOVA, L.I.; MURAV'YEVA,  
L.V.

Investigating the processing of clay in making bricks. Trudy NII  
Stroikeramiki no. 14:3-35 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Obshchesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy  
keramiki (for Koshlyak, Yermolayeva, Safronova).
2. Nachal'nik  
laboratorii Vorontsovskogo kirpichnogo zavoda (for Shishkanova).
3. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nishue-Kotel'skogo kirpichnogo zavoda  
(for Shishkanova).
4. Nachal'nik laboratorii Moskovskogo eksperimental'nogo  
zavoda (for Murav'yeva).  
(Clay)

LOMONOSOV, I.S.; MURAV'YEVA, L.V.

Underground waters of traps in the southwestern part of the  
Siberian Platform. Mat. Kom. po izuch. podzem. vod. Sib. i Dal'  
Vost. no.2:116-124 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

MURAV'YEVA, M., kand. biolog. nauk; D'YAKOV, Yu., kand. biolog. nauk; KHARCHENKO,  
L.

Virus infection of potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.6:52-  
53 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dal'nevostochnaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy, Ussuriysk (for  
Murav'yeva). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kartofel'nogo  
khozyaystva (for D'yakov, Kharchenko).

MURAV'YEVA, M., kand. biolog. nauk

Virus diseases of soybeans. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.  
10 no.10:56 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ussuriyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

MURAV'YEVA, M.F.

Using a roentgenless therapeutic method in dermatomycosis of the scalp. Vest.ven.i dermat. no.6:17-19 M-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo kabineta 22-go vendlspansera Zhdanovskogo rayona Leningrad (glavnyy vrach - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk B.I.Shindel'kroydt, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor P.V.Kozhevnikov).

(Scalp--Diseases) (Medical mycology)

KOZLOVA, Z.M.; NECHAYEVA-PUGACHEVA, Ye.Y.; MARTYNYUK, M.S.; SIZOVA, A.V.;  
GLYZER, A.M.; KUCHINSKAYA, L.M.; MURAV'YEVA, M.F.

Experience with 4% epilin plaster in the treatment of scalp  
mycosis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.4:73 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Detskaya kozhnaya bol'nitsa Leningrada (nauchnyy rukovoditel'  
-prof. A.N. Araviyskiy).

MURAV'YEVA, M.G.; KLINOVA, M.K.

Mineral composition of the blood in osteodystrophy deformans.  
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:164-167 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

MURAV'YEVA, M.I.

[Diphtheria; materials on organization and methodology] Difteriia;  
organizatsionno-metodicheskie materialy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954.  
87 p. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Diphtheria)

KARASIK, Z.S.; MAJEVANNYY, A.I.; OKUN', B.D.; TRUSHIN, S.A.;  
MURAV'YEVA, M.I., red.; ZMIYEVSKAYA, L.G., red.

[Modernization of technological equipment in shoe  
factories] Modernizatsiia tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia  
na obuvnykh predpriatiiakh. Moskva, 1962. 67 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-  
formatsii legkoy promyshlennosti.

МІКРАТІВ 75.11.11-11

KONDRAT'YEVA, N.P.; PODLESSKAYA, Ye.M.; NOVIKOVA, V.F.; LASUKOV, A.N.;  
MURAV'YEVA, M.M.; PRINTS, G.Yu.; KOZHEVNIKOV, F.P.; PIROGOV, V.I.,  
red.; POLYAKOVA, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Belgorod Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe  
khoziaistvo Belgorodskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel,  
Gosstatizdat, 1957. 165 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Belgorodskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-  
cheskoye upravleniye Belgorodskoy oblasti (for all, except Pirogov,  
Polyakova) 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Belgorodskoy  
oblasti (for Pirogov)

(Belgorod Province--Economic conditions)

Murav'yeva, M. Ya.

"Dispersion of Clays and Clayey Soils in Turkmenistan," Izv. AN Turkm. S.S.R.,  
No 4, 1953, 75-79

The clays and clayey soils of Turkmenistan, according to the data of 20 analyses of 13 exploited deposits, are characterized by the considerable content of a clayey-muddy fraction with dimensions of the particles less than 10 microns, and by the predominance of fine dust-like and sandy-dusty particles. (RZhGeol, 1, 1954)

SO: W31128, 1. Jan 55

MULAV'YEVA, M. YA., and TARASOVA, YE. M.

"Composition and Properties of Clays and Argillaceous Soils (Loams) From Certain Deposits in Western Turkmenistan", Izv. AN Turkmen SSR, No 1, 73-80, 1954.

The authors investigate six assays of clays which are now being utilized in the production of brick in the region of Tashauz and Kazandzhik (Nebit-Dag). The most important properties are presented in a table. All the clays are strongly salted, especially the Nebit-Dag clays; during firing, however, the salting quality decreases in consequence of the sublimation of the salts. (RzhGeol, No 5, 1954)  
SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

MURAV'YEVA, M. Ya. and Tarasova, Ye. M.

"The Influence of ~~XX~~ Salts on the Water Resistance of Clays and Loams of Turkmenistan"

Izv. AN TurkmSSR, No 3, 1954, 58-62

The authors present results of experiments, conducted with natural ~~clay~~ clays and loams, which established that the addition of soluble sulfates, chlorides, and their mixtures lowers the water resistance of brick clay 30-60%. The water resistance of brick clay can be increased 200-300% by adding hydrophobic substances. (RZhMekh, No 7, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

MURAV'YEVA, M. Ya., and TARASOVA, Ye. "

"Influence of Additions of Salts Upon the Cohesion of the Raw Material and Upon Mechanical Strength of Ceramic Made From the Clays and Loams of Turkmenistan," *Izv. AN Turkm. SSR*, No 4, pp 67-71, 1954

The authors present results of tests on the addition of salts to loams (soil containing sand and 25-50% clay) from the open pits of the Bayram-Ali and Bami plants, with the aim of clarifying the dependence of the mechanical strength upon the qualitative and quantitative composition of the salts in ceramic and in the raw material. Sodium chloride added to clay or loam in the amount 1.2% lowers the cohesion of the raw material. Maximum drop in cohesion to 33% occurs for additions of 2% sodium chloride. Sulfates of calcium, sodium, and magnesium in the amount of 2.5% increase the cohesion of the raw material; natural viterite does not change the cohesion of the raw material; barium chloride does not lower it. (*RZhGeol*, 5: 4, 1955)

Sum. No. 631, 7 Oct 55

TARASOVA, Ye.M.; MURAV'YEVA, M.Ya.; TARNIZHEVSKAYA, T.M.

Corrosion of concrete made of Bezmoin portland cement and of local  
Turkmen fillers in sulfate and magnesium aggressive media. Trudy  
Inst. antiseism. stroi. AN Turk. SSR no.2:90-107 '58.  
(MIRA 17:6)

DROBYSHEVSKAYA, N.I.; MURAV'YEVA, N.B.

Using formation waters and lime muds in well drilling. Trudy VNIGNI  
no.28:206-212 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nizhne-Volzhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
geologo-razvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta.  
(Oil well drilling fluids)

GURVICH, G.A.; MURAV'YEVA, N.B.

Using an emulsion clay mud in the development of salt formations.  
Burenie no.8:12-14 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya promyvochnykh zhidkostey konstruktorskogo byuro  
neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti Nizhne-Volzhskogo soveta  
narodnogo khozyaystva.

DROBYSHEVSKAYA, N.I.; MURAV'YEVA, N.B.

Effect of the chemical composition of the salts composing  
a section of a well on the quality of the drilling fluid.  
Burenie no.6:8-10 '64. (MIRA 18 5)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro neftegazovoy promyshlennosti  
ob"yedineniya "Saratovneftegaz".

SUMTSOV, B.M.; MURAV'YEVA, N.I.

Investigation of esterase activity of milk and blood serum in cows  
and its relation to milk fat and stage of lactation. Zhur. ob. biol.  
15 no.5:388-396 S=0 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta kormleniya s.kh. zhivotnykh.

(ESTERASES,  
in blood & milk in cows)

(BLOOD,  
esterases in cows)

(MILK,  
esterases in cows)

VISHNYAKOVA, Ye.G. (Moskva, K, Krivokolenny per., d. 8 kv. 18); VISHNYAKOVA,  
V.V. (Moskva, V-261, Leninskiy prosp. d. 81, kv.87); MURAV'YEVA, N.I.  
(Moskva, D-67, Volokolamskoye shosse, d. 80, kv.71); AESSONOVA, N.K.  
(Moskva, I-41, prosp. Mira, d. 48, kv.22)

Treatment of mastopathy with microdoses of potassium iodide. Vop.  
onk. 10 no.10:88-93 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk O.V.  
Svyatukhina) i laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S.Shapot)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR  
(direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin).

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Disorders of the higher nervous function in special decrease of  
unconditioned reinforcement. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 3 no.3:337-345  
May-June 1953. (CJML 25:4)

1. Physiology Department imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov of the  
Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences  
USSR.

KOSTENETSKAYA, N.A.; MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Phenomenon of positive induction in higher than threshold inhibition.  
Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 3 no.3:346-352 May-June 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Physiology Department imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov of the Institute  
of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Role of extinguishing inhibition in the reorganization of conditioned reflexes from high to low level. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2: 245-257 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel im. akad. I.P.Pavlova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny ANS SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

eff. of extinguishing inhib. on change of reflexes from high to low level)

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Effect of the type of unconditioned food stimulus on conditioned reflex activity in dogs. Zhur.wys.nerv.deiat. 4 no.6:823-832 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel im. I.P.Pavlova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

eff. of unconditioned digestive stimulus in dogs)

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Formation of a rhythmic system of reflexes as a feature of mobile nervous processes in different types of dogs [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 8 no.1:73-82 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Fiziologicheskii otdel im. I.P.Pavlova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

rhythmic system of reflexes as index of lability in various types of N<sup>S</sup> in dogs (Rus)

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

The mechanism of the ultraparadoxical phase [with summary in English]  
Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 8 no.3:372-378 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Fiziologicheskij otdel im. I.P. Pavlova Instituta eksperimental'noy  
meditsiny SSSR.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,  
ultraparadoxical phase (Rus))

KUPALOV, P.S.; MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Pathological irradiation of an inhibition process. Zhur.vys.  
nerv.deiat. 9 no.3:374-382 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Pavlov Physiology Department, Institute of Experimental  
Medicine, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Science, Leningrad.  
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED)

~~MURAV'YEVA, N.P.~~

Effect of aminazine on neural processes of the higher segments of the  
brain. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 2:194-201 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Fiziologicheskiy otdel imeni I.P. Pavlova (zav. - prof. P.S. Kupalov)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MURAV'YEVA, N.P.

Strong type of higher nervous activity non-equilibrated by mobility with great inertness of inhibition. Zh. vyssh. nerv. deiat. Pavlov. 13 no.3:501-510 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

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L 22448-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6002590

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0088/0088

AUTHORS: Pethovich, A. A.; Kopitvanskiy, L. B.; Dracov, F. P.; Murav'yeva, I. D.;  
Byl'tsova, V. K.; Yulina, E. G.; Ponomarev, V. V.; Ryazanov, G. N.

28  
B

ORG: none

<sup>15</sup>  
TITLE: Cover for pneumatic tires of wheeled vehicles with a multilayer carcass.  
Class 63, No. 176808 /announced by Krasnoyarsk Tire Factory (Krasnoyarskiy shiniy zavod)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: tire, vehicle, polyamide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a cover for <sup>5</sup>pneumatic tires of wheeled vehicles with a multilayer carcass formed by polyamide and viscose cords.<sup>5</sup> For improved tire life, the first and last few layers are made of polyamide cords, while the middle layers consist of viscose cords (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.11.012.553.1

L 22448-66

ACC NR: AP6002590

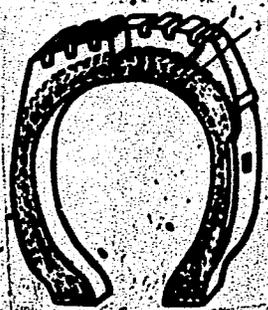


Fig. 1. 1 - carcass layer of polyamide cord; 2 - viscose cord carcass layer.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Jan64

Card 2/2 B.L.G.

MURAV'YEVA, T.P., meditsinskaya sestra (Leningrad)

Use of small doses of bromine in occupational therapy institutions.  
Med.sestra 15 no.6:26-27 Je '56. (MIRA 9:8)

(BROMINE--THERAPEUTIC USE)  
(OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.; MITROFANOV, A.M.; MARKOVICH, N.Ya.; MURAV'YEVA, T.V.;  
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Successful results in controlling bloodsucking black flies  
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report. Med.paraz.i paraz. bol. no.1:3-9 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.N. Beklemishev)  
i otdela entomotoksikologii (zav. - prof. V.A. Nabakov) Instituta  
meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.  
Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdra-  
vookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLACK FLIES--EXTERMINATION) (DDT (INSECTICIDE))

MURAVYOVA, T.V.; NARKOVICH, L. Ya.; NITROFANOV, A.I.; TEMPEYINA, L.V.

Migration of the blackfly larvae (Diptera, Simuliidae). Med.  
paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no. 1:188-195 Apr-Apr '64 (MIA 18:1)

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stitutu meditsinskoj parazitologii i tropicheskoj med tsiny  
imeni Ye.I. Mart'novskogo (direktor - prof. I.G. Sergiyev)  
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Measures for the control of bloodsucking flies (Diptera, Simuliidae);  
survey of the literature. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:29-35 '62.  
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(BLACK FLIES—EXTERMINATION)

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So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

SOV/3-59-3-25/48

22(1)

AUTHORS: Murav'yeva, V.A., Sakovtsev, V.S.

TITLE: The Circle Trains Combine Operators (Kruzhoĭ gotovit kombaynerov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 3, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For several years, the Circle for Training Combine Operators, attached to the Chair of Agricultural Machinery of the Kishinev Agricultural Institute, has been training students in the operations of combines. The number turned out in 1958 was 180. At present, 50 students of the IV course of the Mechanization Department reconstructed two tractor-drawn combines into self-propelled ones. These were the first self-propelled combines in Moldavia. In December 1958, one of them was demonstrated at the Seminar of Agricultural Specialists which presented it to the All-Union competition, announced by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. In the 1958/59 school

Card 1/2

The Circle Trains Combine Operators

SOV/3-59-3-25/48

year, students of the agricultural, zootechnical and fruit and vegetable departments have also become members of the circle.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut  
(Kishinev Agricultural Institute)

Card 2/2

MURAV'YEVA, V. G.

Dissertation: "Expertise of Capacity for Work and Organization for Work of Patients Suffering from the Remote Consequence of Traumatic Injury of the Peripheral Nerves of the Upper Extremities." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 4 May 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 23 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

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(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, wounds and injuries, upper extremities, employment & working capacity determ. (Rus))

(DISABILITY EVALUATION, in var. dis. peripheral nerve inj. of upper extremity (Rus))

(ARM, innervation, inj., working capacity evaluation & employment (Rus))